

We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. JAMES ROGERS, for several valuable congressional documents.

The joint hostilities of the Creeks, and the simultaneous rising of the Rivers, deprives our paper this week of its usual variety. We have been, from these causes, without a mail from the South for some days, and consequently are unable to say any thing of what is going on relative to the Indian wars. The water has been so high as to render it impracticable to bring the mail over at any time during the week until Thursday last, and then, in consequence of the freshets still further South, they brought us nothing of special interest. All that has come to hand of the least importance will be found in our columns.

BANK OF CAMDEN.—The Stock of this Bank has been changing hands pretty freely this week at prices varying from ten to seventeen dollars advance, per share.

Rain, rain, add such rain, we have never had within our recollection (be it remembered we are not in our teens.) We have, it is true, witnessed as long a "spell of weather" frequently, nay more, we have seen many a lengthy spell of wet weather, but never, never such quantities of water as have fallen at intervals in the course of this Spring. About three weeks since we were visited by a miniature deluge, the rain fell for the fourth of an hour only, but it did not fall in drops, it was a dense column of water, filling not only the ditches to overflowing, but inundating the whole street, and carrying by its force heavy pieces of timber, besides a number of cotton bales, and prostrating all the fences that threatened to impede its course. Since then, we have had a succession of floods, during which we are satisfied, a small boat might have sailed from one street to another. Our river has risen considerably several times, but this week caps the climax. Although it has not been as high as it has been within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, yet it has been high enough to destroy all the labours of the season, of our river planters, all the plantations on the river having been under water. This will be a serious loss to many, as it is too late now to make a crop of cotton, though we understand some of them intend trying the experiment.

The Sunday Morning News.—The enterprising editors of this Journal have really succeeded in making it a mammoth sheet, the largest we have ever seen, measuring four feet by three, and well stored with valuable and interesting matter. We have but one objection to the News, and that is its day of publication, the Editors however defend themselves for a breach of the sabbath, if not satisfactorily, at least with plausibility. We are not convinced ourselves, but we will not argue the point. One thing is quite certain however, that whoever takes the News will get the worth of his money, with ample interest. It is published in N. York, at \$2 per annum.

From the Methodist General Conference. ABOLITIONISM.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted last Friday Afternoon, having been under discussion two days before a full conference, and a crowd of spectators. Notwithstanding the subject was exciting in its character, and of great importance to the church, and to the whole country, and the discussion of it was extended through four different sessions, yet the conference remained generally patient and calm to the last. And we can but hope that an expression of its opinions, so strong and deliberately made, will have much influence with all reasonable brethren, who have unfortunately engaged in the visionary and mischievous project of modern abolitionism. The first resolution passed by a vote of 122 to 11. The second resolution was divided into two parts, and the vote was taken first on the part which expresses decided opposition to modern abolitionism—yeas 120, nays 14. On the second part of the resolution, which disclaims all right, wish or intention to interfere with the civil and political relation between master and slave as it exists in the slave-holding states, the vote was still stronger—yeas 137, nays none. The preamble and the resolution to print the whole, also, passed by large majorities.

Copy of preamble and resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in regard to modern abolitionism:

Whereas, great excitement has pervaded this country on the subject of modern abolitionism which is reported to have been increased in this city recently, by the unjustifiable conduct of two members of the General Conference, in lecturing upon and in favor of that agitating topic; and whereas, such a course on the part of any of its members is calculated to bring upon this body the suspicions and distrust of the community, and misrepresent its sentiments in regard to the point at issue, and whereas, in this aspect of the case, a due regard for its own character, as well as a just concern for the interests of the church, confided to its care, demand a full, decided, and unequivocal expression of the views of the General Conference in the premises; therefore,

Resolved, by the delegates of the annual conferences, in General conference assembled, That they disapprove, in the most unqualified sense, the conduct of two members of the General Conference, who are reported to have lectured in this city recently upon and in favor of modern abolitionism.

Resolved, by the delegates of the annual conferences, in General conference assembled, That they are decidedly opposed to modern abolitionism, and wholly disclaim any right, wish, or intention, to interfere in the civil and political relations between master and slave, as it exists in the slave-holding states of this Union.

Resolved, by the delegates of the annual conferences, in General conference assembled, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in our periodicals.

THOMAS L. DOUGLASS, Sec'y. Cincinnati, O., May 14, 1836.

From the Georgia Courier.

AUGUSTA, May 26, 1836.

Sir:—Every officer must be aware of the jealousy with which a soldier regards his reputation. You have, no doubt been informed of the impression which has been produced by your official communication of the 30th ult. in which the expression "good troops (not volunteers)" is used.

I have never, thought, for a moment, that you intended to cast, by that expres-

sion, the highest imputation of a want of patriotism or bravery upon the Volunteers during the late Campaign—From what repeatedly occurred in our intercourse, during our trying and arduous service in Florida. I feel satisfied that you will be happy in being afforded an opportunity to correct any misrepresentations which may have gone abroad.

I have thought it due to yourself, and the battalion which I had the honor to command during the campaign, to place the subject before you.

I have the honor to remain Your obedient servant, F. M. ROBERTSON, Captain. Commanding the Augusta battalion of Volunteers in the late Seminole campaign. Major Gen. Scott, U. S. A.

Head Quarters, Army of the South, } Augusta, May 26, 1836. }

Dear Sir: I am very greatly obliged to you for your kind and manly letter of this date. It gives me a direct opportunity of doing justice to the brave men, generally, whom I have recently had the honor to command, as well as myself.

The letter to the Government which, by an easy mistake, has given so much offence, was written at Picolata, under the sound of the bell, that hastened the fine battalion of Augusta Volunteers, under your command, on board the steamer which was to take them to their homes. Writing by that opportunity, and in the midst of other occupations, I had not even time to read what I had wrote. Hence the very careless, and inaccurate phrase quoted by you.

At that moment, the Volunteers who were then, or who had recently been in Florida were scarcely in my thoughts. My mind was intensely fixed on a plan and the means of renewed operations against the Seminole Indians—modified according to my then better knowledge of them and their country. Having become satisfied that it would continue, as we had found to be the policy of that enemy to remain scattered in small parties and to avoid a general battle—thereby protracting the war almost indefinitely; that it would be extremely difficult, even with three thousand veteran troops, in a country abounding in fastnesses, to put an end to the war in a single season;—learning that a bill was before Congress raising a large body of Volunteers—(I knew not for what time)—and feeling confident that in such a war, three months' men, six months' men, or even men engaged for twelve months, would not suffice, I was in haste to give my suggestions to the Secretary of War, in order that, if approved, the necessary bills might be asked for of Congress at once.

Following out the idea that old troops, or troops with a long term of service, were indispensable, I added, in the next paragraph, that regiments of recruits, although regulars, would not do; but that if recruits, in sufficient numbers, were mixed with old soldiers in June or July, they would become efficient by the following December.

I can truly say that it was strongly on my mind, when in the act of writing the unfortunate letter, that it would be unreasonable to call on the gallant and patriotic volunteer for another campaign in Florida; where nothing but hardship and suffering can be expected, unrelieved by the hope of battle and the glory consequent upon victory.

The latter is the only incentive that can long cheer and animate volunteers in a war not immediately connected with the defence of their homes and liberties.

Also to the general proposition whether disciplined or undisciplined troops be the best for war in general, it was not purposed at that moment either to discuss or state—

A body of volunteers kept long in the camp and field will be better disciplined and therefore more valuable for any kind of war, than regiments of regular recruits. For example, that is, in general, the corps, whether regular or volunteer, will always be found the best instructed or the best disciplined; and of course the best prepared for the ordinary purposes of war.—The exceptions are only found in wars which put homes and liberties in danger; and in these, militia, suddenly embodied, and even regiments of recruits, hastily raised, have in a very great number of cases, been found an overmatch for science and disciplined valor.

In conclusion, allow me to repeat from the heart, what I have substantially said to the War Department; no man can have for the Volunteers from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, whom I have lately had the honor to command, a more cordial esteem than I entertain— There are hundreds, and hundreds, of them, whom I should be most happy to call friends; for I know them to be generally, men of high honor, patriotism, intelligence and individual courage.

Such are my honest sentiments, and I have great pleasure in communicating them to one whose conduct in the field and whose courtesies to me on the present occasion alike command the high respect and esteem.

With which I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT. To Capt. F. M. ROBINSON, Late commander of the Augusta Battalion of Volunteers.

The New York papers announce the death of the Hon. Edward Livingston our late Minister to France. He died on Monday afternoon, at his seat at Red Hook, after a short illness, induced by drinking cold water, while heated on Sunday.

The American says:—"Mr. Livingston was in his 72d year; and the last time we saw him, not many weeks ago, he talked with all the anticipations and apparent health of a youthful sportsman, about a trouting excursion he was contemplating to Long Island. His summons has been short and sudden for a more fearful journey."

Mr. Livingston had filled, during his life, many important and conspicuous public stations. We remember to have heard him, forty years ago, making a speech in the House of Representatives of the United States (of which he was then a member from the city of New York) against submission to the principle of impressment of American seamen.

Subsequently to this, Mr. Livingston filled, for a year or two, the highly responsible office of Mayor of the city of New York.

Not long after filling that office, he removed to New Orleans, and engaged actively in the profession of the law, to which he was bred. Some fourteen years ago, Mr. L. was elected a Member of the House of Representatives from the New Orleans district, and afterwards a Senator from the State of Louisiana, the duties of which station he continued to discharge until, on the resignation of the incumbent in 1831, he was appointed Secretary of State.

His late mission as the Diplomatic Representative of the United States to France, with its incidents, is fresh in the memory of all our readers.

But the claims of Mr. L. to grateful recollection do not rest upon the services rendered by him in official stations. His Codes of Law and Practice, founded on justice, tempered by humanity, and bearing throughout the impress of their author's character for enlightened philanthropy, would suffice, alone, to clothe his memory with honor and respect for ages to come. In private life, his urbanity, kindness of heart, and liberal hospitality were such as to adorn the high stations which he occupied, and to add grace to his more solid acquirements.—Nat. Intelligencer.

In Blackwood's Magazine, in a note appended to an article on Foreign Policy, &c. we read the following curious statement. "There is a secret connected with the indemnity sentiment which we will take this occasion to disburden ourselves of, has blundered upon it. After the Three Days of July business, Lafayette had actually acceded to the wishes of the Republicans, and consented to be named First President of the French Republic. Before preceeding to the Hotel de Ville, where the party were assembled to inaugurate him, the General called on Mr. Rives the American Envoy, a worthy, sensible man, as we can testify from personal acquaintance, who had great influence over him. Monarchy trembled in the balance, and France was within two hours of a republic, when the advice and exhortations of Rives, who pointed out the perils of the undertaking, and the want of due elements in that country to constitute a pure democratic government, decided the veteran patriot. He repaired to the Hotel de Ville, and to the astonishment as well as rage of his partisans, presented Louis Philippe to the people as the meilleur des reпублиques. Louis Philippe was grateful—in his way—he saddled his debt upon France at the rate of twenty-five millions of francs of American indemnity. Thus Rives accomplished in a few months what the acute Gallatin had failed in, and America had negotiated twenty years for in vain. The claims were but a Flemish account after all, but, having contracted France ought to pay."

[We do not believe a word of this statement.]—Augusta Constitutionalist.

From the Baltimore Republican. A HAPPY IDEA.

The editor of the Richmond Whig, in noticing the account of the defeat of Santa Anna, says, "we congratulate the country at the dispersion of the Mexican cloud not, of course, that we or any other could feel the least apprehension for the result of a conflict with that feeble power, but because the genius of our institutions is pacific, and that we wish to see no more Heroes in this land, to attach to their persons that affection which the people should render alone to their constitution and laws," so then the cruelties of the Mexicans, and the butchery of our own citizens are and would be to the Editor of the Whig matters of no kind of consequence. That these have been or may be put an end to, or be prevented, are with him considerations of no importance. He does not desire that the country shall be saved from war on account of the calamities it would bring upon the people, but wishing it more to prevent our having any more heroes in this land. The only evil he would guard against or avoid is the having of men who by their devotion to the interests of the country and the safety of the people, are willing to sacrifice their ease, their health, and the comforts of home, and to risk their lives in the promotion of the one, and the defence of the other, and securing thereby for themselves the confidence, respect and esteem of a grateful and high-minded people. How very considerate! What a noble and generous sentiment! And yet this very editor who entertains such a holy horror for heroes, in the very same number of his paper in which he expresses those strong feelings of objections to heroes, informs us that it is the intention of his political friends in Virginia to form an Electoral ticket for White and Harrison combined, intimating that the electoral vote will be given to the

individual who may appear to be the strongest. He gives us distinctly to understand that he will give his support to such a ticket; and talks largely of the immense popularity of hero Harrison in the Western Counties of that State; from which it may be fairly inferred that he expects he will receive its electoral vote. Here now is a wonderful display of consistency. He is so utterly opposed to heroes, that he wished "to see no more of them in this land;" and yet he is willing to give his support to such a man by name, though not in reality. Perhaps, however, it is only heroes who have rendered services to the country of great importance, to whom he is opposed, and not such as the petticoat hero, Gen. Harrison. This may account for his willingness to support Gen. Harrison, while he eschews heroes, and wishes to see no more of them in the land. Well, there is no disputing about tastes. Every one has a right to judge his own notions, and pursue his own course; but we strongly suspect that the number of those who will be found to agree with the editor of the Whig in his notions and in pursuing the same course, will be, comparatively speaking, exceedingly small.

From the Withlacoochee.—The defence of the post on the Withlacoochee, by Lieut. WALKER and his band of heroes, against overwhelming numbers of Indians, has been an affair of extraordinary gallantry. For six weeks they have repelled the furious assault of more than 1000 savages, who, attributing their discomfiture witchcraft, have endeavored to break the charm by firing silver bullets, and have been taught to keep at a respectful distance. The letter below, addressed to the deceased, Maj. McLEMORE, was brought to Tallahassee, by three men drawn by lot, from their brave associates.—It discloses as well their perils and sufferings as their heroism. Col. READ, with 80 volunteers, has been despatched to their relief. CAMP McLEMORE, May 10.

Major McLemore—Dear Sir—We have remained here the whole time since you left us, and were attacked on the 12th of April, at the dawn of day, by a large body of Indians, since which time we have been surrounded by them, almost continually, and have had upwards of twenty fights with them, and have had only two of our men killed, Eli Sely on the 13th of April, and Capt. Hoffman on the 3d inst., and five others slightly wounded. The loss of the Indians I think is 15 or 20 killed. On the 15th of April we had an engagement with 4 or 500 Indians, which lasted 2 hours and 45 minutes, during which time they got possession of our flat, which drifted down the river, and was destroyed by them; so we have no means of getting away from here, without relief from some source, as we have not a man with us who knows the geography of this country.

We are entirely out of every necessary of life, except corn and water, and know not when to look for relief, as the time which you appointed has elapsed, by 10 or 12 days, and we have not heard or seen any thing of the army, or any other person, except Powell's yelling devils, and their yells would have been silenced long ago if we had men enough, for you may rest assured, dear sir, that there are some fighting fowls here—poor fellows, it is a great pity that they should ever starve, for they have fought well.

The sending this express, is full of danger, and has been delayed on that account, hoping that the boat might come to our relief till we have given it out. I am under the belief that Gen. Scott wrote to you that he would come and get the corn which you brought here for the army, and relieve us himself—this is perhaps the cause of the long delay of the boat, but sir, we are here suffering, and hope you will come or send some person to our assistance as soon as possible.

Yours, very respectfully, L. B. WALKER, Lieut. C. Company A. Major McLemore.

A fair business transaction.—A fellow was engaged to a girl in Maine, but liked her sister better than he did her. Wishing to be off with the old love before he was on with the new, he asked his betrothed what she would take to release him—she replied that about sixty two dollars, she thought, was as much as he was worth whereupon he ponied up the dust, took a quick claim, and married the sister. Boston Post.

MARRIED.—On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Thomas Berry, Mr. ELISHA ADAMS of Geor., to Miss MARGARET ROBERTS of this District.

On Wednesday evening 25th ult. by the Rev. S. W. CUPERS, Mr. JAMES F. RICHMONS to Miss ANN RAY, all of Sumter District.

Commercial Record. Revised and corrected Weekly.—May 21. Cotton, 19 a 17 00; Corn, 90 a 85; Wheat, 1 a 1 37; Flour, Camden Mills, \$10 country 8 50 a 9 50; Fodder, 1 50; Bacon, 16; Whiskey, 35 a 40.

DRY NURSE. WANTED a Dry Nurse for one month, for which liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office. June 4.—19a

NOTICE. THE seeing creditors of J. Mc D. Garlick, and all those disposed to accept a dividend of his estate under his schedule of the 30th April 1835, are hereby notified to present their claims to the subscriber properly authenticated on or before the first day of September next, at which time a distribution of the funds recovered will be made. THOS. J. WRIGHT, Assignee. June 4.—19a

In Town Council.

ORDERED that the owners of lots on Broad Street be notified to repair the side walks of their respective lots on or before the 1st July next, and that in case of default, the penalty imposed by the ordinance providing for the paving of the side walks in said street be enforced against such defaulters. By order.

J. W. LANG Recorder.

June 4.—19-c

HORSES WANTED.

A small, gentle, active and easy going horse, and one of ordinary size, of similar quality, for which liberal prices will be given. Apply immediately at SHANNON & M'DOWALL'S. June 4.—19-a.

NOTICE.

THE firm heretofore existing under the firm of CARPENTER & BONNEY, in consequence of the death of the former, was dissolved on the 1st day of May last. All demands due by; and to the concern will be attended by the subscriber who having purchased the entire interest of the concern, will continue the business on his own account. The stock on hand will be disposed of at reduced prices through the summer months for cash, or to those who are punctual in their payments. Country merchants will find it for their interest to call (as his object is cash) and examine his stock, as he is determined to put goods to them at a shade above cost. E. W. BONNEY.

June 4.—19-d

NOTICE.

IN order to settle the affairs of CARPENTER & BONNEY, it becomes necessary that all debts due them on or before the 1st of January last should be closed forthwith. Those interested, it is presumed, will come forward without further notice and comply with the above request. E. W. BONNEY.

June 4.—19-f

Wanted to Hire.

A Cook for a small family, for which liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to M'Casill & Bonner, on note or account, for 1833 '4 and '5 are requested to make payment, as it is desirable to close the books of that concern. P. M'CASELL.

April 9.—11-f

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has left with Wm. McWillie Esq. for collection, his notes and accounts. Those who are indebted to him are requested to come and settle as soon as possible. J. D. LEMIERE.

April 16.—12-3a.

SALE OF HORSES.

ON Saturday the 4th of June next, will be sold before the Court House in Camden, at 10 o'clock, A. M. four HORSES, on a credit to the 1st of January next. Purchasers to give notes with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. May 28.—18-b.

FOR SALE.

A neat light one horse wagon, with a top and harness complete. For terms apply to P. THORNTON at the post office. May 21.—17-f.

SUMTER HOTEL.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by J. Goodman and more recently by J. J. EXUM as a Hotel in the Town of Camden, and near the Court House, where he is prepared to receive company, and flatters himself that those who favor him with their accommodations will be satisfied with their accommodations. A. R. RUFFIN.

May 23.—20-f.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber grateful for the liberal share of patronage received since his commencement in the fall, hopes by close application and a readiness to please all who may call to merit a continuance of the same. His work will be executed with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable manner; his prices will be moderate for cash or punctual customers.

Wanted one or two boys from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the business.

J. L. BRASINGTON.

March 26.—9

TO TAILORS.

Having been authorized to sell and teach the Tailors MASTER PIECE, being the complete guide for instruction in the whole art of measuring and cutting according to the variety of fashion and form with Plates Illustrative of the same, by Scott & Perkins, (successors to A. F. Taguez.) reporters of fashions and teachers of cutting garments at New York. The above system can be had with all the necessary articles belonging thereto if application be made to the subscriber. J. L. B.

WET NURSE WANTED.

Liberal wages will be given for a wet nurse of good character and healthy; one without a child would be preferred. Enquire at this office. May 14.—16-f.